

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Rubbing Alcohol Compound" and "16 fluid ounces", borne on the labels, were false and misleading since it did not consist of ordinary (ethyl) alcohol but did consist of a mixture of alcohol and water and the net contents were less than 16 fluid ounces; and in that it failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein, since the expression "Isopropyl Alcohol 70 Proof" was meaningless.

On June 3, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgments were entered and it was ordered that the product be forfeited and destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26750. Adulteration and misbranding of rubbing alcohol compound. U. S. v. 117 Bottles of Rubbing Alcohol Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37650. Sample no. 68736-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of rubbing alcohol compound that contained no ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but consisted of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water; and the label failed to bear a statement of the quantity of isopropyl alcohol present in the article.

On April 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 117 bottles of rubbing alcohol compound at McAlester, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 25, 1936, by Dixie Debs Cosmetics, Inc., from Dallas, Tex., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Rubbing Alcohol Compound", since it did not contain ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but consisted of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement on the label, "Rubbing Alcohol Compound", was false and misleading, since it did not consist of ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but did consist of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water; and (2) in that the bottle label did not bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein.

On July 1, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26751. Misbranding of Hi-Test Catarrh Jelly and Quality Sealed Sore Throat Remedy. U. S. v. 245 Tubes of Hi-Test Catarrh Jelly and 196 Bottles of Quality Sealed Sore Throat Remedy. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 37651, 37652. Sample nos. 71566-B, 71567-B.)

The label of each of these articles bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, and the label of the Quality Sealed Sore Throat Remedy also bore a false and misleading representation as to the quantity of contents of the package.

On April 23, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 245 tubes of Hi-Test Catarrh Jelly and 196 bottles of Quality Sealed Sore Throat Remedy at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 9, 1936, by Sam Sorbitz and Star Jobbing Co., from Continental Drug Corporation, Alton, Ill., and that they were misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the Hi-Test Catarrh Jelly showed that it consisted essentially of petrolatum with small amounts of volatile oils, including menthol and eucalyptol. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on the package and on the label of the container, "Catarrh Jelly * * * Application for Catarrh and Hay Fever * * * Heals raw and inflamed surfaces", falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the curative or therapeutic effect claimed.

Analysis of the Quality Sealed Sore Throat Remedy showed that it consisted essentially of water, glycerin, potassium chlorate, tannic acid, and phenol. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing on the package and on the label of the container, "Sore Throat Remedy", falsely and fraudulently represented that it was capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effect claimed. Said article was alleged to be mis-